

Intimations.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

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is the safest and best cure for Prickly Heat, it affords instant relief, and will be found useful in allaying all irritation of the skin whether arising from acidity or caused by the bites and stings of insects. It is also a useful Toilet Article for the complexion.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Hongkong, 11th July, 1888.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1888.

THE Manila news sent us by a correspondent under date the 21st inst. and published in our issue of the 26th, short and concise as it is, presents a very characteristic illustration of the spirit of religious intolerance which reigns supreme in the Philippine Archipelago. We refer our readers to the disgraceful occurrence which took place at that city in connection with the suppression of books supposed to have been written in direct antagonism to the ecclesiastical authorities. A resident of Manila, on being either suspected or denounced of being in possession of works of an anti-clerical character, is inconspicuously ordered to surrender the publication, his domicile is entered and searched; he is ordered to reveal the name of the bookseller of whom he purchased the book; the bookseller's shop is then searched for more copies of the forbidden print; these are seized, sequestered, and destroyed, and both the seller and the purchaser are thrown into prison. Such was literally the fate of Señor VIADO, as related by the correspondence alluded to. The only aggravating circumstance was that in this case, a civil authority himself, the Governor of Binondo, became implicated in the transfer of prohibited books and probably suffered the consequences of his deed. Our correspondent adds that these proceedings of the superior authorities, heinous and abominable as they are, are perfectly covered by the Penal Code in force in the Island, which prohibits the sale, purchase, transfer or keeping of any books of an anti-clerical colour. It will thus be seen that the Manila authorities were quite within the limits of their jurisdiction in carrying out one of the meanest, and most repulsive measures of oppression that our century has witnessed, or in other words, that intellectual freedom is a chimera in the neighbouring Spanish settlement. The clergy, who rule supreme there, wield the thunders of religious intolerance with the same violence and irresponsibility as these were wielded by their predecessors of the Inquisition a couple of centuries ago. Public opinion is still fettered in Manila as it was during the dark ages in Europe. A religious censorship governs its press, which is free only in name; the private opinions of its independent citizens are pruned into by the emissaries and spies of the monks, exactly in the same way as these things were managed in the Inquisition times. People who are adverse to the clergy are treacherously denounced and mercilessly persecuted; the rack and the auto-da-fé have been substituted by other more subtle, though equally vile devices of religious persecution, and the whole colony groans and totters under the yoke of a retrograde, a dangerous, and yet, a Government-paid and Government-protected clericalism.

What benefits the inhabitants of the Philippines in thus unconditionally surrendering their freedom and their dearest privileges to the tyranny of the cloister and the chapter? Will religious intolerance ever develop to its full capacity the immense agricultural resources of that fertile Archipelago; and transform it into a gigantic producing centre in the close proximity of so many consuming markets? Will monks regenerate the native population by means of the breviary and the scourge? Will the Spanish Government derive any advantage from a dependency which is under the grip of those very powers of darkness which were the direct causes of the decadence of Spain, and which would have brought on her total ruin, but for the healthy reaction which once set in among her noble sons and led them to proscriber the monarchical orders from her shores? Any one who is acquainted with the Philippine Islands and with Spain, will, to a certainty, answer these questions in the negative. We feel convinced that in Manila itself, three quarters of the educated classes are kicking against all these measures of

intellectual oppression which are enforced on the masses. But as their efforts to shake themselves free from the undesirable yoke are rendered useless by the sanction of the local Government gives to the oppressors, it may be fairly inferred that the future of true liberty, of progress, and of advancement in the Philippine Islands, is now more problematical than ever, and that as long as the press, the books, and all other manifestations of intellectual freedom are hatched to the retrograde car of clericalism and monasticism, the inhabitants of the neighbouring Archipelago may rely on having the problem of their future welfare solved against them.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter.)

THE "TIMES" AND THE PARNELLITES.

LONDON, July 25th.

The House of Commons has read a second time the Bill for a special committee of inquiry into the charges made by the *Times* against the Parnellite party.

ITALY AND MASSOWAH.

The Italian press approve warmly of the attitude taken by the Government against the French claims in Massowah.

THE STANLEY EXPEDITION.

It is reported that Stanley with a strong force is marching upon Khartoum for the reconquest of the Mahdi.

(From the Straits Times.)

THE SOUDAN.

LONDON, July 26th.

An "English Pasha" who is reported to be organizing a large force on the Bahri el Gazel for the reconquest of the Soudan from the Mahdi is stated to be none other than H. M. Stanley.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

The Czar and the Emperor have met and landed together at the Peterhof.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MESSRS. CARLOWITZ & Co. inform us that the steamship *Stara*, of the Navigazione Generale Italiana, left Singapore yesterday for this port.

DIVINE SERVICE FOR SEAMEN.—On Sunday morning between 9 and 10 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting the pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service, at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

A PASTORAL letter from Cardinal Moran was read the other Sunday in all the Sydney metropolitan Catholic churches, and part of this letter expressly forbade the solemnization of marriage at night-time, "except in cases of extreme urgency." Catholics are now commanded to be married during the Mass celebration, a fact which will tend to considerably increase the church congregations, and augment the gate-money, so to speak, which is collected at the offertory. "An old dog for a hard road."

The celebrated art critic, Paul Leroy, says: "The United States have the inestimable good fortune to have no official art. Their wisdom has known how to escape from that disease just as from the ruinous folly of peace aimed to the teeth, an ideal of civilization which America takes great care not to envy Europe for. The result of this lucky situation is that the Yankees get their artists improving from year to year with a marvellous rapidity, and constituting much quicker than was to be expected, a school in which originality, and a very high order of originality, promises to be the distinctive characteristic."

At the adjourned inquest held this morning by Mr. Woodhouse, the Coroner, touching the death of two "hicksha coolies and one woman on the 23rd instant, at a fire in a house in Second Street, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. Acting Superintendent Horspool, in his evidence, said there was a greater number of deaths at fires now than formerly, owing to the houses being built higher and the chances of escape down narrow and flimsily constructed staircases, more difficult. He thought no blame, for the deaths in question, could be attached to the Fire Brigade; he had never known a life to be saved by the Brigades; he thought a life salvage Corps would be a beneficial thing, but that it should be quite distinct from the service of extinguishing fires. In the case of such a Corps rendering serviceable assistance, it would be necessary to have quicker information of the fires than was at present customary. There was a "Fire Escape" in the colony; but it was quite useless for getting up the hill streets;—on such occasions bamboo ladders were used.

CAN we hold, says the *Lancet*, that the connection is a purely accidental one between the tireless physical vigor and bull-dog tenacity of life and purpose of the English race, and the fact of their tongue being the language of millions upon millions, and bidding fair to become the universal thought-medium; their empire, upon which the sun never sets; the priceless services they have rendered to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and the intellectual influence represented by such names as Pitt and Gladstone, Carlyle and Bacon, Wesley and Spurgeon, Newton, Darwin, and Spencer? The great national movement of Germany, which has been accompanied by such a remarkable display of intellectual energy, as is signified by the names of Leibnitz and Virchow, Goethe and Schiller, Heine and Schopenhauer, Bismarck and von Moltke, has its foundation in the almost intolerable military drill and war-like training of the two Fredericks, was fostered by the bitter object lesson on the value of physical prowess inculcated by the wars of Napoleon, and was inseparably connected with the rise of the great Turnverein system of gymnastics under Father Jahn.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) that the "Union" Line steamers *Guy Manning*, from Hamburg, and *Dorset*, from London left Singapore for this port, the former yesterday, and the latter to-day, may be expected to arrive on the 3rd and 4th proximo respectively.

PRIMITIVE man, wherever he was first cast, whether in one centre or more than one, must of necessity, says a writer in the *Contemporary Review*, have found his food in the plant world. We cannot imagine him commencing his career learned in the arts of hunting, killing and cooking the lower animals for food. Many infer from this circumstance that the argument in favor of the vegetarian practice is copied direct from nature, signed and delivered by her. Not quite so fast. There is one interposing barrier to the free acceptance of a vegetarian deed, and act of conveyance of food from nature to man. Nature herself, of her own right royal will, makes for animals, herbivorous and carnivorous, one distinctive animal food, a secretion from the living animal organism, a fluid which is a standard food—meat and drink in one—the fluid known under the name of milk. Against absolute vegetarianism, then, we may fairly set up one exception derived from nature as the unerring guide. On observing the habits of animals we discover another natural fact. We find that animals of quite different natures, in respect to primitive selection of food, possess the power of changing their modes of feeding and of passing over, as it were, from one class to another. This change is distinct but limited, and we must accept it with all its limitations on the other. The fruit-eating ape can be taught under privation to subsist on animal diet; a dog can, I believe, be taught to subsist on vegetable diet. But it would be as impossible to teach a sheep to eat flesh as it would be to make a lion feed on grass.

DOCTORS are proverbially callous. We now read of a celebrated surgeon who calmly dissected the love of his youth, the girl he had danced with, had gone boating with, had taken long country rides with, had kissed and caressed and had hoped to wed—the prospective domestic angel of his home, the wife of his bosom, the mother of his children, the sharer of his joys and sorrows; and he calmly dissected her. She was a splendid woman, and the flint-hearted medico selected and preserved sections of her heart, her lungs, her liver—Ugh! He had these specimens mounted on glass slides, and can now contemplate under the microscope little bits of "Mary in Heaven." And this reminds us of a little anecdote of Harriet Martineau given by James Payn in his "Literary Recollections." He was on a visit to Harriet, at Ambleside, in the Lake country. The narrator of "Tales of Political Economy" was as deaf as a post, and all conversation was carried on *per medium* of an ear-trumpet. Payn, Harriet, and Harriet's physician passed many and many an evening playing dummey-whist, and although in this game, silence is golden, the two men talked freely before their host without her hearing a word of what was said. One night the doctor informed Payn that Miss Martineau was such an enthusiast in the cause of science that she had bequeathed her head after her death to a phrenological society. Payn expressed incredulity, but the physician informed him that it was quite true; he had special means of knowing; he was one of the executors of her will, and to him had been entrusted the work of removing the lady's gifted cranium. Payn was horrified that the man could sit evening after evening playing whist with the woman whose head he looked forward to severing from her body, and refused to make a third at any future game, but the unsentimental surgeon played on just as usual.

ACCORDING to an old Spanish tradition, Columbus' discovery of America was mainly due to a hard-fought game of chess. Ferdinand of Spain, the story goes, used to pass the closing hours of each day over the chess board, his principal antagonist being an old grandee, whose skill put the monarch's play to a severe test. Columbus had long been dancing attendance at the Court, in pursuance of the one object of his life—the grand expedition in search of a new world—and although he had hitherto failed in his aim, yet he had enlisted the sympathies of the good Queen Isabella. The day arrived when the great navigator was to receive his final answer. He wended his way towards the palace at nightfall, more with the intention of bidding farewell to Isabella than from any hope of success. Isabella, however, had not resigned herself and Columbus to defeat, and upon being notified of her favourite's arrival, she sought the king, who, being absorbed in a hard-fought game with the old grandee, was in no mood to be bothered by the unfortunate sailor. The Queen's interruption had the effect of merely distracting his attention, causing him to lose his principal piece, a loss which was followed by a volley of imprecations of sailors in general and Columbus in particular. The game grew worse and worse, and defeat stared the king in the face, while the grandee chuckled as loudly as he dared. Now, Isabella, without ever having played, had picked up considerable knowledge of the game by watching her husband and the nobles, and when Ferdinand told her that her *prolog* should be successful or otherwise according as the game resulted, she immediately bent all her energies on the board. The contest had been unusually long, and the courtiers clustered around the table, much amused at the excitement of the king and the smug satisfaction of the old grandee. And so the game went on, which was to decide the discovery of a new world, until Isabella leaned towards her husband's ear, and exclaimed: "You can checkmate him in four moves!" In the utmost astonishment, the king re-examined the game, and found that his wife's assertion was correct. In a few minutes checkmate was declared, and the game won, and the king arose and announced that Columbus should depart on his voyage of discovery, with the title of "Admiral of the Fleet."

The steamship *Barbadoes* left Koke for this port on the 24th inst., and is due early on Monday.

To clean marble statuary, or any marble surface which has become soiled by dust and finger-marks, mix quicklime with strong lye so as to form a mixture having the consistency of cream and apply it at once with a brush. Allow the composition to remain for a day or two, and then wash it off with soap and water, whereupon the marble will appear as though it was new.

By kind permission of Major W. T. Ellis, and the officers of the 2nd Northamptonshire Regiment, the Regimental Band will play in the Public Gardens, to-morrow (Sunday), from 9 till 10 p.m.

The following will be the programme:—
March....."Golden Sunbeams".....Smith.
Overture....."Robert the Bruce".....Tall.
Selection....."The Girl of the Golden Valley".....Tall.
Valse....."Southern Cross".....Melser.
Selection....."Gipsy Life".....Le Thiere.
Johns MORAN, Bandmaster.

THE *Vanity Fair*—Lord George Hamilton has again answered the panic-mongers who imagine that this country might be invaded at any moment by 100,000 Frenchmen, who could immediately march on London. Lord George showed that an invading army, to have any chance of success, must be landed completely equipped for battle and march—that is, it must bring its horses, its land transport, its Cavalry and Artillery; that it would require 480,000 tons of shipping, or, say, 240 steamers with an average of 2000 tons per steamer, to convey such a force of 100,000 over the sea; that no port on the French coast could accommodate such a fleet; that consequently this force must be embarked at several ports, reaching probably from Dunkirk to Brest; that ample notice would thus be given to England, who would therefore not be taken unprepared; and that this force would require at least two days of calm weather to disembark. The English took eleven hours to disembark only 30,000 men, with 24 guns and a small number of horses, at Eupatoria in 1854. When Napoleon prepared to invade England in 1810, he assembled a force of 150,000 men, with 40,000 horses. Now, seeing that the population of England, and its means of rapidly concentrating by railway opposition to an invasion, have doubled since 1810, is it not likely that any French General would be so foolhardy as to attempt to invade England with any less number than Napoleon thought necessary? If, as is suggested by some wiseacres, the French attempt to carry out an invasion scheme piecemeal—that is, by landing one Army Corps at a time and sending their transports back for another—they will run two great risks; one, that the Army Corps first landed may be attacked and defeated by an overwhelming force of British; and the other, by a southerly westerly breeze springing up, and the landing on an open beach becoming impracticable. Of course, should the French obtain possession of a harbour on our South Coast and also obtain control of the Channel, an invasion would be within the bounds of probability. All our harbours on the South Coast ought to be at once fortified. Ramsgate is unfortified; Dover is fortified; Folkestone is unfortified; Newhaven is fortified; Shoreham is only partially fortified, and requires another battery to the east of the entrance, and one on the high ground behind the village. The remainder of the English ports to the westward, as far as Land's End, are more or less fortified, with the exception of one or two Cornish fishing harbours.

CONSIDERING the amount of rock blasting which is going on in the colony, and which begins every day at noon, to such an extent, as to make the twelve o'clock gun at Jardine's alike a useless expenditure of powder and of sound, it is not a little singular that so few accidents happen to human life from the shower of stones which may be observed flying about in all directions as the result of every explosion. On the 10th inst., however, two workmen were making their retreat from a building site on the Peak, were caught by one of these flying stones from which killed one and seriously injured the other. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Sercombe Smith was engaged at the Police Court investigating the circumstances of the man's death and trying the contractor, Tsang Shan, and his foreman on the charge of negligent blasting which had been preferred against them by Inspector Perry. Mr. Dennis watched the case on behalf of the accused. Sergeant Kendrick, of the Northamptonshire Regiment, said the explosion was seen by himself and a comrade from the Military Sanatorium. The two men were walking abreast, when a big stone which he saw bounding through the air struck one of them on the head, and then bounced into the body of the other, killing the first, and breaking the arm and leg of the other man. He saw the two men fall and roll down the hill. On visiting the bodies he found the stone to be about 30 lbs. weight, splattered with blood and broken in two; it must have been hurled some 250 yards from the blast and much further than he had ever known one go, having witnessed many such explosions. The gongs were duly sounded and men were seen posted at various places warning pedestrians of danger. The person who filled in the powder charge, in his evidence, maintained that the stone which killed the man was not more than ten or twelve cattie, and did not fly further than many others he had noticed. The charge was of the ordinary kind, and the accident was the first he had known during a period of three months. Mr. Dennis, for his clients, held that all usual precautions had been taken, but Inspector Perry said it was customary to cover up the blast with wood and bushes, to keep the stones from flying, and this had not been done. This morning Mr. Sercombe Smith in concluding the case, said he was not satisfied that all reasonable precautions had been taken; there was nothing in the police constable's evidence to show that boards and wood had been used to prevent the flying of debris, but everything went rather to prove that the use of such had been forgotten or neglected, in consequence of which he should commit the first defendant for trial, and discharge the second. Ball was taken in two sureties of \$500 each.

MESSRS. ADAMSON, DELL & Co. inform us that the steamship *Zambesi* arrived at Yokohama to-day, and will leave for this port on the 31st inst.

THE champion man woman lives on a Northern N.W. river. Recently she lost a valuable gold watch and advertised for the same, announcing a liberal reward. An honest, hardworking farm-labourer found the watch about three miles from town, and trotted joyfully back with his find. When he handed it over to the large-hearted female, she said: "Humph! You seemed to have knocked the watch about a good deal, but, however, you may come to the bar and have any drink you like."

THE *Franchise Echo* publishes the following Tea Export since its last issue:—

For London:—
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....818,148 lbs.
" *Ajia*.....421,692 "
For Hamburg:—
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....28,853 "
For Hongkong:—
S.S. *Ching Wo*.....4,924 "
" *Ajia*.....22,586 "
For New York:—
S.S. *Monmouthshire*.....277,434 "

YE CHUNG, of No. 135, Queen's Road West, first floor, was to-day charged before Mr. Sercombe Smith with enclosing his verandah. Mr. F. A. Cooper, Inspector of Buildings, the complainant said he had warned the accused a week ago of this unlawful proceeding. He was fined \$25.—A scavenger contractor was also fined \$50 for committing a breach of his contract by not removing the sullage water of the Peak Hotel.—The occupier of No. 87, Praya Central, second floor, was fined \$25, for enclosing his verandah in contravention of the laws of the colony.

THE sympathetic editor of a Kentucky paper writes as follows of a friend: "We see by a private letter that our old friend and former co-laborer, W. T. Finn, has been lynched by a lot of frolicsome fellows over in Hansen county. It is pretty bad for a fellow to be snatched off from his usefulness in this way. Finn was a gentlemanly fellow, and we are sorry to know that he fell in such bad company. It may be possible that he stole the horse, but he no doubt did it in fun. He was a great joker, and often took things just to show that he was in a merry mood. This thing of snatching a fellow up and hanging him is getting to be a serious business. There was a time when it didn't amount to much, but times have changed. The spirit of fun is not as broad now as it used to be."

A WRITER in a German contemporary makes the following startling calculations apropos of Prince Bismarck's great speech in the Reichstag. The Chancellor spoke for nearly two hours, and to his speech were listening Europe, America, Australia, part of Asia and at least the British part of Africa. If the population of Europe is estimated at 330,000,000, and it is supposed that many children and illiterate persons have at all events heard allusions to the speech, it is no over-estimation to say, that 165,000,000 persons formed Bismarck's audience. In America at least a third of the population—that is to say, over 17,000,000—have read the speech, and South America has perhaps contributed 10,000,000 readers. In Japan, China, and India, re-reading Asia, at least 65,000,000 inhabitants have read or heard of the speech; in Australia half of the population of 4,000,000, and in South Africa at least 3,000,000 are sure to have read the speech. This shows that the Chancellor had an audience of no less than 264,000,000, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that never yet any man on earth has had so large an audience, and one which listened with such breathless attention to his words; and even Napoleon's bulletins after the Moscow catastrophe are insignificant as compared to the effects of Bismarck's speech.

A WRITER in a London magazine says that actors and actresses are a long-lived race, which is an assumption we do not intend to question, although we have serious doubts whether his remarks will apply to those ladies and gentlemen who, during the last two weeks, have been so earnestly striving to amuse the Hongkong public, and at the same time to play themselves out of existence. With the thermometer on the stage of the Theatre Royal, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, and with three rehearsals a day, in such weather as this, surely an actor's life in Hongkong cannot be very happy, even though it be long. "All professions, says our scribe, are healthy, compared with trades. What men, he asks, are longer lived than scientists, lawyers, clergymen, physicians, and the actors of comedy and drama, on the stage? In some professions, notably the bar, the early training is said, in half serious banter, to kill off all professional men. To some extent this is true of all professions. Men without self-control die as a rule, young, whatever their occupations. In other cases, however, the conditions under which the classes named exist, are the most favourable. The two things that most readily kill men who attain middle age, are anxiety or loss of interest. The man who goes to bed not knowing whether a turn in the share or money market may not elevate him to wealth or steep him in ruin, or who, after a day's work, is haunted by the idea of softening of the brain; he who has taken his fortune and has retired from business, and he may have cultivated a hobby, that he feels, unless he has the world, and often dies of inanition. As a rule, the professional man of letters, has learned what he can do. If he is unfit for the line he took, he has slipped out of it; if he is making a fortune, it is a career full of interest and with little trouble or anxiety to himself. It is not his own case which the barrister pleads, the physician combats, and the paragon arraigns. If, again, he is but moderately successful, his earnings, though small, are pretty safe. He gets as near an approximation to security as Fate, in a world such as this, accords. To some extent this is true of all professions, that the future will be as the past. His occupation meanwhile brings him consideration and intelligent surroundings, and his life is, fairly and pleasantly varied. In these things lies, we may reasonably suppose, the secret of that long life, on which the world is much given to make comments, and has made them since the creation of man. Once the philosopher's temperament is reached, the combustion of life is not rapid in men of sedentary occupations; or, in, those workers of the hands and brain, who have got on the shady side of sixty, and who are still able to occupy themselves with light labour."

Mr. C. D. Harman, agent of the O. & O. S. S. Co., informs us that the steamer *Gaelic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

HE—And now you promise to fondly love and cherish me through all the future years, my darling one? She—"Well, George, I can't say as to the exact number of years, for one of us will probably pass out first; but I'll agree to set up three good, square meals a day as long as we hang out together." And next morning she proudly exhibited a solitary ring to Pav and Maw.

ANOTHER member of our small European community died this morning in the Hospital. Mr. J. Nielsen, tide-surveyor in the Imperial Maritime Customs, entered the institution some days ago, suffering from a chronic pulmonary complaint, and succumbed, as stated, this morning. He was an old well-known resident, having resided in China nearly thirty years. He had only returned from his own country about twelve months, and was contemplating going back to commence farming as soon as he got better. The funeral took place this afternoon, and was attended by many friends.

THE most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Darwin. "The bees carried over from Hampshire to Barbadoes and the Western Isles ceased to lay up any honey after the first year, as they found it not useful to them. They discovered the weather to be so fine, and the materials for making honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and even in some measures debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more, and amused themselves by lying about the sugar-houses, and stinging the blacks. The fact is, that by putting animals in different situations you may change, and even reverse, any of their original propensities. Spillanzani brought up an eagle upon bread and milk and fed a dove upon raw beef." As for the bees they only followed or took the lead of the African negroes, in the same locality, who, freed by a benevolent nation from the slavery of producing sugar for their white masters, and given their freedom at the cost of £20,000,000, to the British people, refused any longer to toil for their daily bread, in a country where the yam and the banana grow spontaneously and maintain perfect health and even vigorous life, without the necessity either of cultivation or of labour.

THE annual expenses of the Papacy are said to amount to about 7,000,000 francs. The burden is substantially met by the Peter's penny, "a" which was originally, observes the *Brussels Courrier*, "an English idea. But in 1861, after the twenty provinces of the Papal States had been reduced to five, the Peter's penny was quickened into new life in Belgium." The first incentive to the generous endowment of the Papacy by the freewill offerings of the faithful, rich and poor, was given by the diocese of Ghent. Its example was quickly followed in other lands. Until the year 1870 the average yearly result of the Peter's penny was 7,117,000 francs. Since that date it has constituted the sole income of the Pope, and in no single year has been lower than 6,000,000 francs. During the present jubilee year the Bishops of Latin Christendom have handed in to the Pope the extraordinary sum of 32,500,000 francs. The jubilee mass of Leo XIII. brought nearly 3,000,000 francs. The Papal treasury is consequently in a good condition. "The Work for the Extension of the Faith," founded at Lyons in 1812, provides the Papacy with a fund for missions; it has contributed from 1820 to 1887 no less a sum than 220,000,000 francs. Its contribution for the last twelve months amounted to 6,648,000, of which Germany contributed only 409,000 francs and Austria only 80,000 francs, as the reporter observes with regret.

NEWS BY THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The China Navigation Co.'s steamship *Chingpo*, Capt. J. D. C. Arthur, from Sydney via ports of call, arrived in harbour this morning. We are indebted to our Australian exchanges for the subjoined telegram:—

LONDON, June 20th.
Tremendous gales have occurred on the coast of Iceland; where a large fleet of French fishing boats are always stationed.
A large number of the boats were lost, and 400 fishermen were drowned.

June 21st.
The Hungarian Delegations have sanctioned the special military credit of 400,000 florins, which was demanded on account of the uncertainty which continued to prevail in regard to the situation in Europe, and the uninterrupted increase of military power by other States.
The appeal against the sentence of six months' imprisonment with hard labour, passed upon Mr. John Dillon, M.P. for East Mayo, for having publicly advocated the "plan of campaign," has been heard.

The sentence of the Court was confirmed.
Mr. Dillon will be imprisoned in Dundalk goal.

NEWCASTLE, June 21st.
Charles Anderson, a seaman of the ship *Henry James*, which left Newcastle for San Francisco in March last, and became wrecked on a reef near Palmyra Island, is now in the Newcastle Hospital, suffering from "bad eyes." He has published a sad tale of the sufferings of the crew after leaving the island in an open boat, and before reaching Samoa. They were fully six days, and did not meet with a vessel of any kind. The British consul at Samoa sent Anderson to Sydney, whence he came to Newcastle, which was the last place he shipped at in this colony.

LONDON, June 22nd.
In the House of Lords last night, Lord Elphinstone, in replying to the Earl of Carnarvon, stated that her Majesty's Government were considering the question as to the advisableness of prohibiting the entry of foreign men-of-war and troops into any of the fortified ports of the British Empire.
Lord Carnarvon advised the Government to adopt measures for the exclusion of foreign war vessels from British fortified ports.
In the House of Commons this evening Mr. John Morley, M.P. for Newcastle-on-Tyne, gave notice of his intention to move a vote of censure on the Government for their administration of the Crimean War.
The terms of the motion are as follows:—
"That the administration of Irish affairs by the

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—156 per cent.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$74 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$74 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$77 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$185 per share, buyers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$350 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$78 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, 31 per cent, premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$210 per share.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—115 per share.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$175 per share, sellers.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—100 per cent, dis., sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$58 per share, sellers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$190 per share, sellers.

Luen Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$12 per share.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—90 per cent. premium, ex. div., buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—A—2 per cent. premium.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—B—8 per cent. premium.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—C—10 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884—E—12 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$82 per share.

Ferak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$15 per share.
 Funjong and Sanghile Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$11 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—68 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—40 per cent. premium, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. premium, buyers.
 EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 2/11 1/2 @ 2/11 1/2
 Bank Bills, on demand 2/11 1/2 @ 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 60 days' sight 3/0 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/0 1/2
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/0 1/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/78
 Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/86
 ON INDIA, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, to 10 days' sight 72 1/2
 U'UM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA per picul, \$530 to \$550
 Allowance, Tals 32 to 56.
 OLD MALWA per picul, \$570 to \$580
 Allowance, Tals 32 to 56.

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest \$498 3/4
 Allowance, Tals 32 to 56.
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest \$485
 Allowance, Tals 32 to 56.

NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest \$497
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$540
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$560
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$555
 Allowance, Tals 32 to 56.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.
 27th July, 1888.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Remarks
Widdowood	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Tai	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Nagasaki	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Shanghai	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Amoy	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Hongkong	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Batavia	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	
Malacca	29.68	63	SE	1	1	Clear	

28th July, 1888.—At 10 a.m.

STATION	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Remarks
Widdowood	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Tai	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Nagasaki	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Shanghai	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Amoy	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Hongkong	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Batavia	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
Malacca	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	

The typhoon is moving northwards. Clear hot and close weather prevails.
 1. Barometer reduced to level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 2. Thermometer in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
 3. Wind in force in miles per hour.
 4. Direction of the wind in points.
 5. State of the weather, in Blue sky, Partly cloudy, Drizzling rain, Fog, Gloomy, Hazy, Lightning, Thunder, &c.
 6. Visibility, in miles.
 7. Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.
 8. Direction of the wind in points.
 9. Force of the wind in miles per hour.
 10. Direction of the wind in points.
 11. Force of the wind in miles per hour.
 12. Direction of the wind in points.
 13. Force of the wind in miles per hour.
 14. Direction of the wind in points.
 15. Force of the wind in miles per hour.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Time	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Direction	Force	Weather	Remarks
5 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
6 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
7 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
8 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
9 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
10 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
11 a.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
12 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
1 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
2 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
3 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
4 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
5 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
6 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
7 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
8 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
9 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
10 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
11 p.m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	
12 m.	29.68	64	SE	1	1	Clear	

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Oxus*, with the French mail of the 30th June, left Singapore at 1 a.m. on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on the 1st proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 30th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 21st inst., and may be expected here on the 28th.

The O. & S. S. Co.'s steamer *Gallia*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th inst., has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Zambesi*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 1st instant, and is expected here on or about the 30th.

The steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian mail, from Vancouver on the 3rd instant, left Yokohama, via Kobe, on the 23rd, and is due here on or about the 1st proximo.

The steamer *Port Adelaide*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the 20th instant, and is due here on or about the 18th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Tannadice*, left Port Darwin on the 21st instant, and may be expected here on or about the 30th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Tele-machus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 24th instant, and is due here on the 30th.

The D. D. R. steamer *Hesperia*, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is expected here on the 1st proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ventura*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 1st proximo.

The Navigazione Generale Italiana Co.'s steamer *Stura*, left Singapore on the 27th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd proximo.

The Union Line steamer *Guy Mannering*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 27th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 3rd proximo.

The Union Line steamer *Dorset*, from London, left Singapore on the 28th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 4th proximo.

Shipping.

CHOW-SANG, British steamer, 1,993, C. B. Halberne, 27th July, Chinkiang, and Wuhu 23rd July, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

ANGLERS, British steamer, 1,364, Wm. P. Laidlaw, 27th July, Shanghai, and Fochow, and Amoy 26th July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

GLAUCUS, British steamer, 1,381, W. F. Hannab, 28th July, Liverpool 8th June, and Singapore 22nd July, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

CHINTUNG, British steamer, 1,259, J. D. C. Arthur, 28th July, Sydney 1st July, Moreton Bay 3rd, Townsville 7th, Cairns and Cooktown 8th, Thursday Island 11th and Port Darwin 19th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 28th July, Fochow 24th July, Amoy 25th, and Swatow 27th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FOOKSANG, British steamer, 991, R. S. P. Bradley, 28th July, Whampoa 28th July, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CHINTUNG, Chinese steamer, 835, Winsor, 28th July, Whampoa 28th July, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

CHINA, British steamer, for Yokohama, &c. *Chinglung*, British steamer, for Shanghai, &c. *Chinglung*, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai, &c. *Drachenfels*, German steamer, for Saigon, &c. *Fokien*, British steamer, for Swatow, &c. *Anchises*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c. *Glaucus*, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.

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The British steamer *Namoa* reports that she left Fochow on the 24th instant, Amoy on the 25th, and Swatow on the 27th. Had light southerly winds and smooth sea with fine weather throughout. In Fochow, the steamships *Affghan*, *Fushun*, and *Taku*. In Amoy, the steamships *Formosa*, *Fidilio*, *Newchwang*, and a German gunboat. In Swatow, the steamship *Metapedia*.

Post Office.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Fokien*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 8.30 A.M.
 For Amoy and Shanghai.—Per *Glaucus*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Chintung*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 9.00 A.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Fooksang*, to-morrow, the 29th instant, at 9.00 A.M.

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STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
City of Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	July 28th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Tannadice	Port Darwin	July 30th	Russell